### CITY INTELLIGENCE. AURORA BOREALIS.

Frebably the most extensive, beautiful, and diversified display of the aurora borealis which has taken place since the great exhibition of 1859 was visible ast evening. The aurora polaris is a luminous appearance frequently seen near the horizon as a diffusive light like the morning twilight, whence it has received the name of aurora. In the Northern Hemisphere it is usually termed aurora borealis, because it is chiefly seen in the north. A similar phenomenon is seen in the Southern Hemisphere, where it is called the aurora australis. Rach of them may with greater propriety be called aurora polaris, or polar light. Auroras exhibit an infinite variety of appearances, but they may generally be referred to one of the following classes: First, A horizontal light, like the morning aurora, or generally be referred to one of the following classes;
First, A horizontal light, like the morning aurora, or
break of day. Second, Anarch of light, somewhat in
the form of a rainbow. Third, Siender, luminous
beams or columns, well defined, and often of a bright
hight. Fourth, The corona, or a quivering canopy of
fame, formed by luminous beams shooting up simultaneously from nearly every part of the horizon, and
converging in a point a little south of the zenith.
Fifth. Waves or flashes of light. The duration of
auroras is very variable. Some last only an hour or
two, others last all night, and oversionally they artwo, others last all night, and occasionally they appear on two successive nights, under circumstances which lead us to believe that, were it not for, the light of the sun, an aurora might be seen uninterruptedly for thirty-six or forty-eight hours. Auroras are characterized by recurring fits of brilliancy. After a bright one has faded away, and almost wholly disappeared, it is common for it to revive, so as to rival and often surpass its first magnificence. Their colors are very variable. If the aurora be faint, its light is usually white or a pale yellow. When it is brilliant, the sky exhibits at the same time a great variety of tints. Some portions of the sky are nearly white, but with a linge of emerald green; other portions are of a pale yellow or straw color; others are tinged with a rosy hue; while others have a crimson hue, which sometimes deepens to a blood red. two, others last all night, and occasionally they ar These colors are ever varying in position and intensity. Auroras are sometimes observed s multaneously over large portions of the globe, one being once visible at the same time in South America and New Holland. In the United States an aurora and New Honard. In the chief States at alrora is uniformly preceded by a hazy or cloudy appearance of the sky, particularly in the neighborhood of the northern horizon. When the display commences, this hazy portion of the sky assumes the form of a dark bank or segment of a circle in the north, rising ordinarily to the height of from 5 to 10 degrees. The dark segment is bounded by a luminous arc, whos breadth varies from haif a degree to one or two de grees. If the aurora becomes brilliant, other ares frees. If the aurora becomes brilliant, other arcs form at greater elevation, sometimes passing through the zenith. When an aurora becomes less active, its beaths become less luminous, their edges become more diffuse; they increase in breatth, while they diminish in length, and assume the appearance of luminous clouds. From a multitude of observations, it is concluded that the surrors selden every selden. that the aurora seldom appears at an elevation less than about forty-five miles above the earth's surface, and that it frequently extends upward to an elevation of five hundred miles. Auroral arcs, having a well-defined border, are generally less than one hundred miles in height. There is no satisfactory evidence that the aurora ever emits any audiole sound, though that fact has been asserted. Auroras appear at all hours of the night and in every month of the though that fact has been asserted. Auroras appear at all hours of the night, and in every month of the year. They are ordinarily accompanied by a considerable disturbance of the magnetic needle, and the effect increases with their brilliancy and extent. Auroral beams cause a disturbance of the needle, particularly when the beams themselves are in active motion. Auroral waves or fashes—especially if they extend to the zenith—cause a violent agitation of the needle, consisting of an irregular oscillation on each side of its mean an irregular oscillation on each side of its mean position. They also exert a remarkable influence upon the wires of the electric telegraph. During the prevalence of brilliant ones the telegraph lines generally become unmanageable. The aurora de-velops electric currents upon the wires, and hence results a motion of the telegraph instruments similar to that which is employed in telegraphing, and the movement being frequent and irregular, ordinarily renders it impossible to transmit intelligible signals. During several remarkable auroras, however, and the one of last night included, the currents of electricity on the telegraph wires have been set steady and rewarful that they have been currents of electricity on the telegraph wires have been so steady and powerful that they have been used for telegraphic purposes as a substitute for a voltaic battery; that is, telegraphic messages have been transmitted from the auroral influence alone. Some have asserted that the aurora is caused by nebulous matter falling into our atmosphere, but this theory is generally discredited. In fact, the auroral light is electric light. This proven by the effect of the aurora upon the telegraph wires. Besides, the colors of the aurora are the same as those sides, the colors of the aurora are the same as those of ordinary electricity passed through rarched air. The auroral beams are simply illumined spaces caused by the flow of electricity through the upper

regions of the atmosphere.
The approval display of last night con shortly after dark and continued until long after 12 o'clock. It varied from former ones in this respect, That its greatest brilliancy was observable at the eastern and western extremeties of the horizon. A considerable portion of the time the whole northern half of the hemisphere was most brilliantly illumi-

Streaks of red, blue, green, and white lights shot up in rapid succession from the horizon to the zenith, and at times the effect might be compared to streams of spray thrown from innumerable fire engines, and tinged with different colors. The heavens at different periods during the night fairly quivered with the rays of light that shot forth in all directions, and broad belts of white light stretches directly over head from one extremity of the sky to

The phenomenon was witnessed by hundreds of persons, who gathered at the street corners, and who enjoyed the free show greatly. During the prevalence of the display, the air was so completely charged with electricity that the different telegraphic companies dispensed with the use of their batteries at either end of their lines, and worked their wires only by the electricity in the air produced by

the aurora borealis.

A number of observations were made upon it by scientific gentlemen, with what result we have not

HOUSE ROBBERY.—On the night of the 12th inst. the dwelling of Mr. John V. Merrick, on Ridge ave-nue, near Wissahickon Station, was entered and robbed. The thieves obtained ingress by bursting open the parlor shutters. A quantity of silverware, jewelry, clothing, and some money were taken, in all to the value of \$500. No cine promising the discontinuous to the value of \$500. No clue promising the detec-tion of the perpetrators of the robbery has been dis-

THE ESTATE of E. Penn Middleton, whose decease we recorded last week, will amount to \$350,000, of which sum \$250,000 is given to his nephew. This causes much dissatisfaction among his near relatives and will cause much litigation. To-morrow's Commercial List and Price Current will contain the will.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT .- The teachers of the public schools of this city will hold a meeting to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Zane Street School-house, to take action in regard to the comple-tion of the statue to be erected to the memory of General Washington on the 4th of July next.

A CRUEL DRIVER .- Yesterday afternoon a fellow named John Dugan was arrested at Second and Lombard streets for cruelly maltreating his horse He struck the poor beast over the head with the butt end of his whip until the animal was nearly blind. end of his whip until the animal was nearly Alderman Carpenter fined John.

ON His Muscle.—Yesterday afternoon Daniel Steinman entered the lager beer saloon No. 210 Shippen street. There he encountered the proprietress of the place. He incontinently pitched in and whip-ped her. For this little bit of fun Alderman Titter-mary committed him to prison.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock this morning the maccaroni and vermicelli manufactory of Messrs. Lago, Marsino & Cuneo, at Eighth and Christian streets, was somewhat damaged by fire. The flames caught in the orying-room of the establishment. Loss \$1000. Fully insured.

CHILD RUN OVER .- Last evening Mary Caldwell, a child two years of age, was knocked down and run over by a runaway horse on Moyamensing avenue, below Washington street. The little thing are had below Washington street. The little thing was badly bart about the legs and lody. Removed to her home.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A certain Jane Smith, for maintaining a maisance in the shape of a disorderly house on Oxford street, east of Front, has been held by Alderman Neill in \$1000 ball to answer.

### FISH.

He Abandons His Conservatism Towards the Spanish-Prompt and Decisive Action. Secretary Fish, after all, seems determined to pursue the correct course in regard to the proection of the rights of American citizens abroad, and particularly respecting those cases growing out of recent occurrences in the vicinity of Cuba. While there is no doubt that he has expressed heretofore very moderate views, will there is just as little doubt that he is determined not to allow the national honor to be lowered. While he does not believe in hasty action in the absence of full informatien, yet when all the facts are in his possession, and make out a case calling for a positive asertion of the national dignity, there is reason to believe that Mr. Fish will take such a stand

as will satisfy the most exacting and jealous on the point of national honor. If the reported out-rages and insults to our flag prove to be founded on feats and rages and insults to our flag prove to be founded on facts and are not gross exaggerations, Mr. Fish will demand reparation promptly. Applying this to the case of the Lizzie Major, it is said he will demand that the two passengers be not only surrendered without delay, but further, that they be placed on board the American brig from which they were taken, or some other American vessel, and that the American flag at the same time be saluted by the Spanish man-of-war; further, he will demand Spanish man-of-war; further, he will demand indemnity for the detention of the passengers and such losses as may have resulted from their seizure. If these really be his intentions, and they are so stated to be by good authority, Mr. Fish, after all, will only be responding to the popular wish. The Secretary of State has replied to Captain Campbell's claim for redress in the matter of the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell, stating that the matter had been made the subject of investigation before the Admiralty Court, under the demand of the British Governbut that whatsoever might be the result, he might rest assured the United States Government would protect all the rights of its citizens. -N. Y. Herald.

Gath. George Alfred Townsend came near clutching the Antwerp Consulate. He had the thing all fixed in the proper shape in General Grant's handwriting, and it was about to be sent to the Senate, when a prominent Western member of Congress, over whom Townsend had flung a vial of newspaper aqua fortis, quietly dropped in on the President. The Antwerp ship stopped, and Townsend, like Jonah while on the way to Tarsus, was tossed overboard. He has been in the whale's belly ever since .- N. Y. Sun.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New N. Y. Cent. R. 1642, Ph. and Rea. R. 944 Mich. S. and N. I. R. 993 West, Union Tel..... Cleve, and Toledo R... Toledo & Wabash... Mil, & St, Paul R. c... Mil, & St, Paul R. p.

Mich. S. and N. I. R. 993 Toledo & Wabash. 1135 Cle. and Pitt, R. 913 Mil. & St. Paul R. c. 793 Chi. and N. W. com. 833 Mil. & St. Paul R. p. 86 Chi. and N. W. pref. 957 Adams Express. 59 Chi. and R. I. R. 1373 Wells, Fargo & Co. 3034 Pitts, F. W. & Chi. R. 1824 United States. 59 Pacific Mail Steam. 94 Gold. 13334 Market steady. -Last week some individual stole twenty-one

blankets from the smallpox hospital of Newport (Ky.) barracks. Chacun a son gout. WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

## CHAMPION SAFES

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen :- On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive storefand valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1969. Messre FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen: -On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully, BOWELL BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1569, Messrs, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen :- I had one of your make of safes in the pasement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening t I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. CALDWELL & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street.

## FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES.

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

No. 484 RACE Street.

Charles H. Stinson Elected President of the Senate-Speeches and Presentations Before the Close of the Session.

## AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

Instructions to Minister Motley-The Paraguayan Difficulties.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Troubles with Paragnay.
Washington, April 16.—The House sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs hold daily meetings, while investigating the Paraguayan treatment of our Minister and other officers of legation.

Minister Motley.

Instructions to Minister Motley will be made out in a few days. Mr. Motley has daily interviews with Mr. Evarts, who is making him thoroughly au fait on all the points of international law. The instructions will be in accordance with the recently-expressed opinions of President Grant on the subject of the liability of England on the Alabama claims, which it will be remembered were directly the reverse of those held by Johnson and Seward.

The Diplomatic Appointments. The Committee on Foreign Relations have taken no further action to-day on the recent diplomatic appointments. They expect to reecive such information from the President today as will relieve them from much of their present embarrassment. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Personal. John D. Defrees is not an applicant for Second Auditor or any other position under the Gov-

The Governor of Wyoming Territory. Colonel John A. Campbell, the new Governor of Wyoming Territory, took the oath of office yesterday before Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, and left for that Territory

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate

met at half-past 10 o'clock, Mr. Connell made a statement exonerating Thomas M. Coleman from the charge of neglect of duty as Director of Girard College, and presented a letter from that gentleman approving the passage of the Trust bill, which was ordered to be printed in the record. Mr. Errett made a statement in reference to an

editorial in this morning's State Guard, declaring the animus of the editor was the fact that his salary as State Librarian had been reduced one hundred

State Librarian had been reduced one hundred dollars.

Mr. Billingfelt offered a resolution, which was passed, thanking State Treasurer Irwin for his courtesy and faithful attention to duty.

The Committee on Education was instructed to continue their investigation of the affairs of Soldiers Orphans' Schools in this State.

A vote was taken for Speaker, the candidates being Charles H. Stinson, of Montgomery, Ken, and William M. Randall, of Schuyikili, Dem. The former was elected by a party vote.

Charles H. Stinson, the newly chosen Speaker of the Senate, is a native of Montgomery county, and graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle. Studying law in Norristown, and subsequently being admitted, he engaged in practice in the same town, and has since that time been one of the most prominent and successful lawyers of his county. In politics he was an old line Whig, and was elected to the Senate in 1867, having three years previously declined being a 1867, having three years previously declined being a candidate. He is one of the most ready and graceful speakers in the Senate, with a full knowledge of parhamentary rules,

SPEAKER WORTHINGTON'S PAREWELL. Dr. Worthington, on leaving the chair, said that the time had arrived for them to separate, and once more mingle in the pleasant scenes of home; but before he handed over the emblem of authority to the hands of his successor, he desired to say a parting word. He said during the six years he had been here he had been associated with seventy-five Sena-tors, and it gave him gratification to know he was in the most cordial relations with every one of them. He then thanked them for their uniform courtesy, and handed over the gavel to Mr. Stinson.

THE GAVEL HANDED OVER. Mr. Stinson said that it was with feelings of little diffidence that he assumed the duties of the osition, but knowing the courtesy existing between the Senators, he felt satisfied that forbearance would be shown him. He returned sincere thanks for the honor conferred, and in return promised that, as far as in his power, the rules governing the body would be enforced with fidelity and impartiality. The oath of office was then administered by Senator Randall ADJOURNED.

Resolutions of thanks to Speaker Worthington Clerk Hamersly, and Assistant Clerks Rogers and Braggius, and to the reporters, were adopted unani-At noon the Senate adjourned size die,

House of Representatives. HARRISBURG, April 16 .- The House met at te

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, The bill authorizing the Port Wardens of
Philadelphia to arrest captains for non-payment of ines has reached the hands of the Governor;

And whereas, Such a bill has never passed the House, therefore

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to return said bill to the House, and to withhold his signature

The resolution was unanimously adopted. ADDRESS BY SPEAKER CLARK. The House took a recess for one hour, at the expi-

ration of which Speaker Clark delivered the follow-ing address, which was loudly applauded:— I have no doubt that every member on this floor is giad that the close of the session is so near at hand, and that we are so soon to be relieved from the labors, duties, and responsibilities of Representatives,

and to be enabled to return to our homes and give some attention to our private business. But mingled with this feeling there is also, with me But mingled with this feeling there is also, with me at least, a sense of regret and sorrow at parting from those with whom I have been so intimately and constantly associated for the last three months. Many of you at the beginning of the session were strangers to me, but as the business progressed, my duty as Speaker made it necessary for me to bee ome familiar with you all. I therefore feel more keenly this separation than I perhaps otherwise would. In many instances, our homes being so far distant, it is probable that we may never meet again and as in the heat of debate, and from conflicting interests of our constituents, there may have occurred something that was not picasant at the time, I trust that if such is the case it will be forgotten. At all events, on my part, I can say with perfect sincerity that I have not an unkind feeling in my heart towards any member of this House.

In fact, I have no reason to feel otherwise than satisfied, for I have always been treated by you with kindness, courtesy, and respect, for which I feel gratified, for I am conscious of having very imperfectly performed my duties as Speaker. To the clerks of the House I am under many obligations, not only for their assistance and advice, but also for their refleiency industry, and uniform courtesy to clerks of the House I am under many obligations, not only for their assistance and advice, but also for their efficiency, industry, and uniform courtesy to myself as well as to every member of this body. I have no hesitation in saying that, were I ever to be placed in a similar position to the one I now occupy, and had the power to appoint my own staff, I would endeavor to secure these gentlemen as my assistants and advisers. The reporters of the House are entitled to my thanks and kind feelings. T is true I hever asked them to correct any speeches, or put me right on the record, simply bespeeches, or put me right on the record, simply be-cause whatever little I said was correctly reported. The sergeant-at-arms and his assistants I have ever

THIRD EDITION

And valuable gifts, not only valuable in themselves, but particularly precions to me because they are marks of your personal friendship as well as approval of my course as presiding officer of this House. I thank you sincerely for this, and shall always preserve them as marks of your friendship and esteem. This gavel, presented by the Clerk, will always be they me in a conspicuous place, and I can never look upon it without thinking how often I used a similar one to call the House to order, and directed the donor to read the journal of yesterday. Gentlemen, accept my sincere and grateful thanks, Gentlemen, accept my sincere and grateful thanks, as well as my best wishes for your happiness, wel-fare, and prosperity through the journey of life.

MAKING PRESENTS. The House having taken a recess, the members organized an informal meeting, with Representative Nelson, of Wayne, in the chair. A series of presentations took place, as follows:

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, received a cane from his friends. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Strang, of Tioga.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, received a silver pitcher. He was Chairwan of the Ways and Means Com-

He was Chairman of the Ways and Means Com-mittee. The presentation was made by Mr. Jones,

mittee. The presentation was made by Mr. Jones, of Berks.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, a silver pitcher. The presentation by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, a gold watch-chain. Presentation by Mr. Clark, of Warren.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, a gold telegraph watch, presented by Mr. Brown, of Clarion.

Mr. Jones, of Berks, a cane, presented by Mr. Cornman, of Cumberland.

Mr. McCulliceh, of Clearfield, a gold watch and

Mr. McCulloch, of Clearfield, a gold watch and chain, presented by Mr. Jones, of Berks.
Mr. Carman, of Cumberland, a cane. Presentation by Mr. Porter, of York.
Mr. Selfridge, Clerk of the House, received a gold ring from the pages of the House. Presentation by Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver,
E. G. Lee, Assistant Clerk, a clock. Presentation by
Mr. McMiller, of Montgomery.

James I. Selfridge, clerk, silver tea set. Presentation by Mr. Strang, of Tioga; and Assistant Clerk
Cooper, received a gold headed cane. Presentation
by Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Small, Resident Clerk, a clock. Presentation by
Mr. Wisson of Alleghery.

Mr. Small, Resident Clerk, a clock. Presentation by Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny.

Speaker Clark received a gold-mounted gavel from Chief Clerk Seifridge, and a gold watch and chain. Presentation by Messrs. McCulloch and Davis.

Mr. Josephs offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker Clark, which were passed unanimously.

Besolutions of similar import were offered to Chief.

Resolutions of similar import were offered to Chief Clerk Selfridge, Assistant Clerks Lee and Smull, and the other officers. Adjourned sine die. The defeat of the Port Warden bill, as mentioned in the House proceedings, was due mainly to the exertions of Davis, Holgate, Foy. Hong, and McGinnis, who upon ascertaining this morning the improper manner in which the bill had been sent to the Governor, visited his excellency in person, and example the results. plained the matter.

The Old School Presbyterians. BALTIMORE, April 16 .- At a session of the

Baltimore Presbytery (Old School) on Wednesday, circulars favorable to a reunion of the Old and New Schools were received from the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia and the Synod of Wheeling. Action on the circular being called up, the Rev. Dr. Smith offered the following:-

up, the Rev. Dr. Smith offered the following:—
Whereas, The question as to consummating an organic union between the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches may come up at the approaching meeting of the General Assembly; and Whereas, The basis of union sent down by the last Assembly has been rejected by the Presbyteries, and as there are grave doubts as to the constitutional power of the Assembly to effect the union on any basis which has not been first sent down to the presbyteries, or supported by them, and still graver doubts as to the expediency of such action in existing circumstances; therefore,

cumstances; therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this Presbytery that the
Assembly ought not to consummate a union with the
other Church at its approaching session, but either
dismiss the whole subject, or send down another basis
for the action of the Presbyteries.

Resolved, That our commissioners to the General Resolved, That our commissioners to the General Assembly be requested to vote in accordance with the terms of the foregoing resolution.

Dr. Smith favored the reference of the subject o the Presbyteries for final action.

Dr. Gullandt opposed the reunion, because there had been no change in the doctrines of the New School since the separation in 1837, and he could not see how it could unite with the Old School.

The subject was discussed without a final decision, and coming up in order on yesterday, a substitute was offered by Dr. Backins, as follows: Whereas, This Presbytery has, at its last meeting, responded to the overture sent down by the last General Assembly on the reunion of the Old and New School Churches, and School Church have rejected the basis sent down,

and
Whereas, It was proposed by some in each Church that the next General Assemblies of the two Churches should consummate a union upon a basis not defi-nitely and formally submitted to the Presbyteries, Resolved., That this Presbytery, in addition to its former action, expresses its disapproval of an organic union, on any basis not first submitted to the

Presbyteries, and agreed upon by three-fourths of After a discussion the substitute was adopted. The following delegates were elected to the General Assembly, which meets in New York on

May 20:-Clerical delegates-Rev. J. J. Henderson, Rev. Samuel Bayless. Ruling elders-Messrs. W. J. Dickey and Benjamin Silver. As alternate members-Rev. Dr. Cyrus Dickson and A. B. Cross. Ruling elders-Dr. Hall Richardson and J. G. Matthews. Adjourned.

The Late President Lincoln. CHICAGO, April 16 .- The State Legislature

vesterday, in commemoration of the anniversary of President Lincoln's death, visited his tomb, where brief religious services were held. There was a general attendance of visitors, and liberal subscriptions to the monument fund were made. The number of fires in the city during the mnnicipal year was 405, and the total amount of

#### osses \$560,169. Fire at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, April 16 .- A fire last night, on the southwest corner of Water and Commerce streets, destroyed four buildings occupied by a wholesale grocery store and several commission houses. Loss, \$10,000, which is fully insured in the Maryland and National Companies of Baltimore: Home, of New Haven, and Atlantic, of New York. The buildings are believed to have been fired by an incendiary.

Fire at Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 16.—A fire this morning destroyed the stores of Morris Steliner & Co., wool and hides; J. N. Campbell & Co., grocers; Doolittle & Kees, provision dealers; and Richards & Brown, flour and feed. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, about \$10,000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. New York, April 16.—Cotton quiet: 6000 bales sold at 28% c. Flour dull and declined 5600c. 5500 barrels sold; State, \$5.4566.75; Western, \$5.3568; Southern, Wheat declining; sales of 10,000 bushels; No. 2 at \$1.40, white California at \$1.65. Corn dull and declined ic.; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western, at \$468.856%; Oats dull and unchanged. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess \$51, Lard lower; steam 18% 618% c. Whisky dull and quotations nominal. SII. Lard lower, attons nominal. SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Flour dull, and there are no SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Flour dull, and there are no managerious, except for local trade. Wheat is very dull;

Confirmed.

A day or two since we chronicled the occurence of a spicy interview between President Grant and Senator Ross. It meets with the folowing confirmation from the correspondent of

the Chicago Times:-"Onite a scene occurred at the White House on Saturday last. It appears that Senator Ross of Kansas obtained an interview with the President and protested against the renomination of one Babcock for Surveyor-General of that State the appointment failing to be acted on last week—and added that Senator Pomeroy and Re presentative Clarke had been making pretty much all the Kansas appointments. Grant reinneh all the Kansas appointments. Grant replied that it was useless to say more, as his mind was already made up on the Surveyorship. Ross continued protesting, when Grant said, "I tell you my mind is made up. I don't want to hear any more." Ross replied, "Go to ——," Then Grant moved towards him, and said, "Get out of The sergeant-at-arms and his assistants I have ever found obliging and anxious to perform their duty. All the officers of the House have performed their duties properly, and I am glad to say, at the close of the session, that I have no fault to find; on the contrary, I express my entire approval of their conduct. For your very complimentary resolution, and for the kind expressions made by the different gentlemen, I feel deaply gratingly and spindly always remem. this house instantly, and never set your foot in it again." Ross, without a word, left at once. men, I feel deeply gratified, and shall always remem-ber your kindness with pleasure. You, gentlemen,

## FOURTH EDITION THE

## FROM THE CAPITAL.

Nominations and Confirmations Today-The New Indian Commissioner-Naval Orders - Reduction in the Clerical Forces.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The President ha ent the following nominations to the Senate:-N. M. Delano, of Colorado, Consul to Foochow, China; W. H. Wadsworth, Kentucky, Commissioner under the treaty with Mexico; J. B. Townsend, United States Marshal, Northern district of Mississippi; J. Pollock, Director of United States Mint at Philadelphia.

The New Indian Commissioner.
2. P. M.—So far to-day only one confirmation has been made, that of Eli S. Parker, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Emancipation Anniversary. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The colored people to-day are celebrating by parades, etc., the anni versary of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. There is a general holiday among that class of the population. Various colored civil and military organizations are out in procession, and numbers of colored persons of both sexes and all sizes are along the sidewalks witnessing the parade. During the morning a large number of them, taking advantage of the holiday, were at the Executive Mansion, taking a view of the rooms usually open to the public.

Naval Orders. Commander J. H. Gilles is ordered to duty as equipment officer and inspector of supplies at the Washington Navy Yard. Chief Engineer H. H. Stewart is ordered as President, and Chief Engineers F. C. Dade and W. H. Lamdin as members, of the board to examine engineers for promotion.

More Unfortunates. Out of the thirty-five clerks belonging to the Third Auditor's Office who were yesterday notified that they were to be removed, there were seven out of eleven chiefs of divisions.

The Second Comptroller. It is stated at the Treasury Department that Second Comptroller Broadhead has received a letter from Secretary Boutwell, informing him that the department has no intention of dispensing with his services, in consequence of which Mr. Broadhead will not tender his resignation. The Cabinet.

This being regular Cabinet day, all the members were present. Previous to the meeting a large number of Senators called and had interviews with the President. Additional Nominations.

The following nominations were made to-Consuls-At Foochow, M. M. Delano, Colorado; Winnepeg, Oscar Malinroos, of Minnesota; Commissioner under treaty with Mexico, W.

United States Marshal for the Northern district of Mississippi, James B. Townsend; do. for Georgia, A. M. H. Smyth. Associate Justice for Arizona, Isham Reaves.

Wadsworth.

United States Attorney for the Southern Dis-triet of Illinois, Benford Wilson. Appraiser at Philadelphia, Wilmer Worthrector of the Mint at Philadelphia, James

Kerosene Lamp Explosion. UTICA, April 16 .- Mrs. Thurston Dame, of

this city, was terribly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp last night. The flesh was

burned from parts of her face and limbs. She died this morning at 10 o'clock. Not Guilty. Worcester, Mass., April 16 .- In the murder

## case of Mrs. LaFlamme and Dore, the jury, after being out three and a half hours, returned a

verdict of not guilty. Suicide. Buffalo, April 16.—A German named Philip Dietrick hanged himself to-day while drunk. He leaves a wife and five children, the former in

an insane asylum Stock Quotations by Telegraph-3 P. M. Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Central R. . . . 1641 Clev. and Toledo R. . 984 

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\$2000 Pa R 1m 6s. 99\(\frac{1}{2}\) 100 do...b5. 33
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